



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# UNITED STATES.

REPORTS TO THE SURGEON GENERAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

## BERIBERI IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Acting Asst. Surg. Sams, at Charleston, S. C., reports March 1:

Three cases of beriberi have occurred at Ten Mile Hill, a few miles distant from Charleston among the same colored convicts and in the same stockade in which the epidemic occurred which was reported March 27, 1910. These cases are of a similar character to the previous ones, with anasarca, loss of reflexes, paresthesia, tachycardia, dilated heart, etc. An interesting accompanying symptom is a roughness and pigmentation of the skin of elbows and forearms, such as is present in cases of pellagra. In one instance this lesion was noticed prior to the beriberic symptoms. There are no pellagrins among the convicts.

## PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

### INFECTED GROUND SQUIRREL.

During the week ended February 18, 1911, the finding of 1 plague-infected ground squirrel was reported. The squirrel was found February 1, in Alameda County, Cal., at S. Jones's ranch, 5 miles northeast of Haywards.

### DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making of a squirrel-free zone around the cities in California on San Francisco Bay, 615 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended February 18, 1911.

#### Record of Plague Infection.

Places.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number of rodents found infected since May, 1907.
<b>California:</b>				
<b>Cities—</b>				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908.....	Oct. 23, 1908.....	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Oct. 26, 1909.....	Dec. 1, 1908.....	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907.....	None recorded.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	None.....	Aug. 21, 1908.....	1 squirrel.
<b>Counties</b>				
Alameda (exclusive of the city of Oakland).	Sept. 26, 1909.....	Wood rat, Oct. 17, 1909.	Feb. 1, 1911.....	94 squirrels.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1908.....	None.....	Sept. 10, 1910.....	1 wood rat.
Merced.....	None recorded.....	do.....	June 6, 1910.....	247 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	July 11, 1910.....	4 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	None recorded.....	do.....	Jan. 9, 1911.....	20 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	11 squirrels.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 23, 1910.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Cruz.....	None recorded.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	23 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	May 21, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
5 squirrels.				
<b>Washington:</b>				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Feb. 8, 1910.....	None.....	22 rats.